February
1946

VOLUME 32
NUMBER 6

VASSAR COLLEGE LIBRARY
21 MAR 1946 H

BULLETIN TO THE SCHOOLS

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Cover picture by W. J. Schoonmaker, Assistant State Zoologist, shows the woodchuck, a popular animal on Groundhog Day, February 2d

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
BULLETIN TO THE SCHOOLS

Issued monthly during the school year by the State Education Department

CHARLES F. PROBES, *Editor* MARION E. BOZZONE, *Assistant*

This bulletin is sent without charge to all schools and educational institutions of the State. To others it will be mailed postpaid for 50 cents a year, 10 cents for single copies.

Entered as second-class matter September 30, 1914, at the post office at Albany, N. Y., under the act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 19, 1918.

A368m-Ja46-12,700(24992)*

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK PRESS

The University of the State of New York
Bulletin to the Schools

VOLUME 32 FEBRUARY 1946 NUMBER 6

STODDARD HEADS ADVISORY GROUP FOR JAPAN

Dr George D. Stoddard, Commissioner of Education, has been granted a leave of absence by the Board of Regents until April 1, 1946, in order to accept an appointment by the Secretary of State in Washington, D. C., to head an advisory group to study the educational system of Japan.

The advisory group was originally proposed by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers in the Pacific, General Douglas MacArthur, who requested the assistance of competent authorities in various fields of education to advise his staff and through him the Japanese Ministry of Education on technical matters relating to the educational program to be followed under the Allied occupation.

The group will also make recommendations to the Supreme Commander on the most effective measures to be taken in the process of demilitarization and reorientation of the Japanese educational system.

Educators from the New York area who are members of the group include Dr George S. Counts, professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University and vice president, American Federation of Teachers; Dr Charles W. Iglehart, formerly professor, Union Theological Seminary and Methodist-Episcopal missionary to Japan, now adviser to the Civil Information and Education Section, Supreme Command for the Allied Powers; Dr Isaac L. Kandel, professor of comparative education, Columbia University; Virginia C. Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College; Dr David Harrison Stevens, Division of Humanities, Rockefeller Foundation.

According to an announcement from the State Department, selections of persons to participate in the study of Japanese education were made in close consultation with the Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency and on the advice of representatives of nationally recognized educational associations as well as of individuals prominent in the field of education including the chairman of the group.

As finally compiled, the list of educators and advisers going to Japan includes authorities from various parts of the country in all levels of education from the nursery school to the university. Various educational organizations and learned societies are represented. Specialists are included in such fields as adult, rural and women's education, the use of libraries, physical and health education, educational technics, curriculums and administration, teacher training, educational psychology and comparative education.

The group left February 26th by plane for Tokyo, where they will spend a month.

During the absence of Doctor Stoddard, Dr Lewis A. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Education, is serving as Acting Commissioner.

Doctor Stoddard was a member of a State Department delegation of American educators who went to London in November 1945 to lay groundwork for UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

GOVERNOR OPENS EXHIBIT OF MANUSCRIPTS

Governor Thomas E. Dewey formally opened the New York State Library's exhibit of the original manuscripts of George Washington's Farewell Address and Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation in a ceremony held February 19th in the Rotunda of the State Education Building.

The ceremony, which was broadcast, was opened by Dr J. Hillis Miller, Associate Commissioner of Education, who introduced Dr Lewis A. Wilson, Acting Commissioner of Education. Doctor Wilson presented Governor Dewey, who read his proclamation of Bill of Rights Week, which was designated by the Board of Regents for February 17th to 23d.

Included in the large audience which attended the ceremony were members of the Legislature, high-ranking state officials, members of the Education Department staff, and representatives of the public and private secondary schools of the Albany area, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls and the Navy, Army, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

The original draft of Washington's Farewell Address is one of three priceless Washington manuscripts owned by the State. The others are Washington's opinion of his officers and his tabulated statement of household expenses in 1789. These, together with other Washington relics such as his sword, surveying instruments, napkins etc., were purchased by the State Legislature in 1871.

The Lincoln document is his first Emancipation Proclamation given out on September 22, 1862, in which he stated that on January 1, 1863, he would recognize the freedom of the slaves in states in rebellion at that time. The Legislature purchased this in April 1865.

Exhibited from time to time in a large frame in the main reading room of the library, the documents were on display in the New York State Building at the World's Fair in 1939–40. They were last on exhibit for the public in the Library rotunda in 1941 before being placed in the Education Department vault for safekeeping during the war. They are now in the same case as that used for them at the World's Fair.

In addition to these two famous documents, the new exhibit also includes Washington's opinion of his surviving field officers of the Revolution in 1791; tabulated account of his household expenses in 1789; a rare book from his library containing hand-colored pictures showing uniforms of British regiments; correspondence relating to acquisition of Washington documents and relics and their genuineness; original charter of the Territory of New York from Charles II to his brother, the Duke of York, 1664; Duke's Laws, 1674 copy; Dongan Charter to Albany, 1686; Dongan Laws, 1683–84, containing acts passed by the First General Assembly of the Province of New York; Original Books of Letters Patent 5B, 1684–86, in which is recorded the Dongan Charter to Albany; facsimile of the Declaration of Independence, with part of collection of autographs of the signers of the Declaration, including the most rare, that of Button Gwinnett of Georgia; papers found in Major André's boots; New York State Constitution, 1777, with Minutes of Council of Revision, volume 1, 1778–85, and Minutes of Council of Appointment, volume 2, 1786–93; New York State Constitution, 1821, with membership roll of convention which framed it; New York State Constitution, 1846, with membership roll of convention which framed it; Journal of Proceedings of the Convention of the State of New York to ratify the proposed Constitution of the United States, held at Poughkeepsie, June 17–July 26, 1788, with Assembly document whereby New York State insisted on certain amendments later known as the "Bill of Rights"; and a number of other valuable documents.

NEW YORK PUPILS GREET U.N.O. DELEGATES

Dr Stoyan Gavrilovic, chairman of the United Nations Organization Site Committee and Yugoslav Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who received a scroll from the school children of New York City on January 25th in the office of Superintendent of Schools John E. Wade, described the presentation as " one of the finest experiences I have had during my stay in this country."

The scroll was presented by Dorothy J. Forman, who prepared it with several other pupils of Junior High School 115, Bronx. The message follows:

GREETINGS

Gentlemen of the United Nations Organization Committee:

I have the honor of welcoming you here today in behalf of the boys and girls of New York City. We realize the importance of your mission and the significance of your goal. We are proud that the United States has been chosen as the permanent site for the United Nations Organization.

We have been made conscious of the confused world we live in. Most of our school days have been spent in the shadow of war. We saw our fathers and brothers go off to battle, while we remained at home to help in whatever small way we could. We are conscious of the hardships, tortures, and sudden death that are war. Out of the chaos of our world, we feel the need for a lasting peace.

In our schoolwork we have learned of the purposes for which the United Nations Organization has been created. We have studied about the peoples of other countries so that we may understand them better. In our daily living we practise the principles of friendship, unselfishness, and cooperation. It is our hope that the United Nations Organization may succeed in maintaining international peace and security, in developing friendly relations among nations and in establishing a basis of cooperation for solving international problems. The foundation has been laid, but it will be our continuing responsibility to build and strengthen the structure which will assure enduring peace.

Time and again men have tried to find a way to permanent peace, but never have they succeeded. In the hearts of the freedom loving people of the world is a prayer for deliverance from future wars and brutality. Peoples of all races, colors, and creeds want to be able to lift their heads high, free from fear.

We pray for the success of the United Nations Organization and pledge our efforts to the fulfillment of its purposes in the hope that we all may look forward to a bright and happy world.

In a prepared statement on his reactions to experiences in this country during the four weeks' site-selection tour, Doctor Gavrilovic stated:

I was so happy to see that all these numerous children in the New York area are fully alive to the possibilities which youth has to build friendship and unity throughout the world.

I feel sure the same feeling exists in the hearts of all children everywhere. There is no doubt in my mind that millions of children living in areas which have been devastated by war will gladly pledge themselves to world friendship and work for the same ideals. I promise to present the pledge of the New York students to the knowledge of the appropriate body of the United Nations.

It was the recommendation of the seven-nation inspection group, of which Doctor Gavrilovic was chairman, that a region of 42 square miles in Westchester county, New York, and in western Connecticut be considered as a new international zone upon which the United Nations world capital should be built. New York City has been selected as the temporary headquarters of the United Nations Organization.

—o—

The Farm and Home Week meetings scheduled for March 25th–29th at Cornell University have been canceled.

Board of Regents

CRUMB APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF POTSDAM

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick W. Crumb

The Board of Regents at its meeting January 18th in Albany approved the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Frederick W. Crumb as president of State Teachers College at Potsdam, effective April 1, 1946. A former principal of New York State central schools, he succeeds Dr Clarence O. Lehman, who died October 22, 1945.

Doctor Crumb received the bachelor of arts and master of arts degrees from State College for Teachers at Albany and the doctor of education degree from Columbia University. He was supervising principal of central schools in East Nassau, Narrowsburg, Burnt Hills and Whitesboro before entering military service in 1942. His work in the Army has included planning, organizing and supervising educational programs for the armed forces in this country and overseas. He is now located in Washington, D. C.

The Regents also approved the following appointments and reappointments to advisory councils and committees:

Secondary Education Council: appointment of the Rev. Charles J. Mahoney, Rochester, for a term of five years beginning October 1, 1945; Lloyd S. Michael, principal of Garden City High School, for a term ending September 30, 1946; Arthur A. Radley, principal of Waterville Central School, for a term ending September 30, 1947; to fill vacancies caused by the death of the Rev. William R. Charles, Albany, and the resignations of Hugh H. Stewart, Mount Vernon, and Ernest A. Frier, Delhi

Committee assisting the State Education Department in preparing an outline of elementary school industrial arts: appointment of Herbert A. Steinke, supervisor of art in Albany public schools, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Harry Jacobs, Buffalo

Health and Physical Education Council: reappointments of Frank S. Lloyd, New York City, and Charles M. McNeeley, Brooklyn, each for a term of three years beginning October 1, 1945

The Regents approved a change in grade in Schroon Lake Union School from middle high school to high school.

The reregistrations of the following business schools were approved: Collegiate Secretarial Institute, Eastman School, Inc., Interboro Institute, The Miller School, The Packard School, Pratt School, Rhodes School, Y. W. C. A. Secretarial and Business School, all in New York City. Registrations of the following business schools were approved: Heffley and Browne Secretarial School, Brooklyn; Krissler Commercial School, Poughkeepsie; Monroe Secretarial School, New York City.

COMMISSIONER REPORTS ON NEW YORK CITY

The Board of Regents, meeting in Albany January 18th, approved a report by Commissioner of Education George D. Stoddard recommending that no state inquiry be held of the administration of the public schools of New York City.

Commissioner Stoddard's report was made at the request of the Board of Regents following charges of "chaotic and inexcusable conditions" in New York City schools made by Frank E. Karelsen jr, and the filing of a detailed answer by Mary E. Dillon, president of the New York City Board of Education.

Presenting the Commissioner's report to the Board of Regents, Chancellor William J. Wallin said:

I formally present a report by Commissioner Stoddard upon the matters involved in the petition of Mr Frank E. Karelsen jr, having to do with the public schools of New York City, and the Commissioner's letter forwarding the report, each of which is dated January 17, 1946.

The report was made in accordance with action taken by the Board of Regents at its meeting held on December 14, 1945.

The following statement for the record has been approved as to substance by the Board of Regents.

An examination of the report shows that Commissioner Stoddard was guided and governed by the tradition and principle of home rule, well established in the thinking and in the laws of New York State.

Even though education is a state function, a large measure of home rule has always been accorded to the school districts of the State, whether large or small.

The practice of home rule in itself is a necessary and most helpful educational experience. It is of the essence of democracy. We can not hope to have democracy in the world, the Nation or the State unless it be nurtured and experience gained in the home communities.

With all the difficulties and shortcomings of home rule in education, it is still far better in the long run for all of us and for our State and country than a highly centralized and regimented educational system.

Whether a school district is too large or too small to give good education is always open to question. But if too large or too small to that end, the better remedy is to diminish or increase the district rather than give up the large measure of local self-government now accorded to the school districts of the State.

Our system of free publicly supported education finds its surest support for the present, and its greatest promise for the future in the active interest and participation of the people in the conduct and control of the schools.

The petition considered by Commissioner Stoddard, the controversy stirred up by it and the rallying of organizations and individuals to attack or support the New York City Board of Education and its schools, the space generously given in the press to explain the issues involved, constitute the stuff of which democracy is made.

The cure for shortcomings of the New York City schools is in the keeping of the people of New York City and should remain there.

The Board of Regents realizes the difficulties under which the Board of Education has been operating but expects the board to continue and to increase its efforts to correct matters shown to need correction. The Board of Regents will inform itself from time to time as to the progress made.

The Board of Regents is hopeful that the newly elected mayor of the City of New York will sympathetically and cooperatively act upon the measures necessary to improve the schools.

I recommend that the Report of Commissioner Stoddard be accepted, approved and filed, and that a copy of the Report and the foregoing statement be transmitted to Mr Frank E. Karelsen jr, petitioner, the Honorable Mary E. Dillon, president of the Board of Education of the City of New York, Dr John E. Wade, superintendent of schools of the City of New York, and the Honorable William J. O'Dwyer, mayor of the City of New York.

[Concluded on page 172]

REGENTS CHARTER NEW JESUIT COLLEGE

The Board of Regents at its meeting in Albany February 15th voted to grant a provisional charter to LeMoyne College, to be located at Springfield and Salt Springs roads, Syracuse, and to be operated by the New York Province of the Society of Jesus, a religious order of the Catholic Church. The Rev. Anthony J. Bleicher S.J., Syracuse, is the president of the new college.

Plans for LeMoyne College call for the erection of 19 buildings, two of which are expected to be completed by September 1947. The college already has a library of approximately 2000 volumes which is being stored at Canisius College, Buffalo. An extension of Canisius, a School of Industrial Relations located in Syracuse, will be transferred to LeMoyne College. It it also planned to establish a seismic station on the college grounds to serve as a link in the chain of Jesuit observatories throughout the Nation. The college will offer the degrees of bachelor of arts, bachelor of science and bachelor of business administration.

The college is named for Father Simon LeMoyne, a missionary priest who conducted the first Mass ever said in New York State and also discovered salt near Onondaga lake.

The Regents also voted to grant an absolute charter to the Nightingale-Bamford School, New York City. The provisional charter of the Herzliah Hebrew Academy, Inc., New York City, was amended, changing the name of the institution to Herzliah Hebrew Teachers Institute, Inc. This school also received an absolute charter.

The certificate of incorporation of The Trustees of Robert College of Constantinople, Istanbul, Turkey, was amended, changing the name of the corporation to The Trustees of Robert College of Istanbul.

Provisional charters were granted to the Clinton County Historical Association, Plattsburg; and the Great Neck Cooperative School, a nursery school.

The charter of the American Iona Society, New York City, was amended in order that it may more adequately express the society's present purposes: "to assist in the preservation and encouragement of Celtic culture and particularly in the culture of the arts, crafts and religion."

Three business schools were registered: Albany Business College, Albany; Albany Stenotype Secretarial Studio, Albany; Oswego Branch of the Rochester Business Institute, Oswego. The following business schools were reregistered: Bryant and Stratton Business Institute, Inc., Buffalo; Central City Business Institute, Syracuse; Jean Summers Business School, Buffalo; Lowell School of Business, Binghamton; Mildred Elley School, Albany.

—o—

SURVEY FORMS

Medical Survey Forms 213 and 214 which were designed to obtain medical data on every school boy 17½ years of age or over and those of 16 who planned to leave school have now been discontinued, according to Colonel L. H. Gauss of State Selective Service headquarters. The data recorded on these forms have proved helpful to the medical staffs at the various induction stations. The forms were designed to protect young men who might form adverse reactions to Army life affecting their mental or emotional stability. With few exceptions the public schools of the State participated wholeheartedly in this effort, even at the expense of a large amount of extra work of the teaching staff, Selective Service officers declare.

THOMPSON HONORED

Regent Wm Leland Thompson was honored at the January 18th Regents meeting, at which time Chancellor William J. Wallin said:

Early next month will mark the completion by Senior Regent Wm Leland Thompson of 40 years of continuous, voluntary and faithful service in public office in the field of education.

Regent Wm Leland Thompson

He has served as member and president of the board of education of the city of Troy, and for the past 19 years as a member of the Board of Regents. During his membership on our Board he has never missed attending a Board meeting.

Prior to becoming a Regent, he further served the cause of education as trustee of the Emma Willard School and as trustee of Russell Sage College.

On behalf of the Board of Regents, I extend its appreciation of this outstanding record of service, and express the hope that Regent Thompson may continue to enjoy such good health that he may extend his service to education over many more years.

COMMUNITY COUNCIL

A successful community education council, consisting of representatives from about 20 community groups interested in some phase of adult education, is in operation in Dansville. It was organized a year ago under the leadership of Lewis W. Bradley, superintendent of schools in Dansville, who invited all community organizations interested in education to attend meetings with representatives of the Bureau of Adult Education of the State Education Department.

During its first year several adult classes were formed and a public affairs committee organized a lecture forum series, a discussion group series and training for discussion leadership. The health and family life committee held a community-wide family life conference in October and since then has formed eight parent education discussion groups.

The block leader organization of the War Council, now converted into a peacetime community service agency, is cooperating with the community education council.

Persons in other communities who desire information about forming a council of this kind may secure it by writing to Superintendent Bradley, to Herbert Ellinwood, who has been chairman of the council since it was started, or to the Bureau of Adult Education, State Education Department, Albany.

—o—

COURSES FOR ADULTS

Thirty-two sections of vocational extension courses are offered in the evening adult education program in the Binghamton public schools, according to John B. Lillie, director of vocational education in Binghamton. Eleven of the 32 sections are operated at the specific request of a local manufacturing concern or labor union for their employes.

REGENT MACY DISCUSSES DRIVER EDUCATION

In an address on the control of traffic accidents, delivered January 31st over Station WNYC, Regent W. Kingsland Macy discussed the importance of correct attitudes in the mind of the motorist and the part played by education in the development of attitudes. His speech was printed in the February 1st issue of the New York Law Journal. The address was one of the Traffic Court of the Air series of Station WNYC.

Stating that an individual properly adjusted by education to society makes a good citizen, Regent Macy explained that " a good citizen makes a good automobile driver. He is considerate of others and knowing he is part of the whole, creates his own rights and respects his own privileges. He upholds the law."

Regent Macy said that there is great need for safe driver training for high school youth, to demonstrate to youth the mechanics of handling a car and show the need of watching and anticipating the actions of pedestrians and other drivers.

" Many of our young people are excellent drivers with a natural sense of timing," he declared. " There are some, however, who tear over the roads with little consideration or courtesy . . . The sportsmanship they boast on the basketball courts is forgotten in a car."

" The value and true nature of sportsmanship is being emphasized in the driver instruction courses given in the schools. I see this as an important factor in making our roads safe for the earthbound traveler of tomorrow."

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS ANNOUNCED

The State Civil Service Department has announced that examinations for the following titles will be held soon:

$2400–3000 Assistant district supervising public health nurse
3120–3870 Assistant superintendent of boys training school
5200–6450 Associate education institution engineer
4000–5000 Associate personnel technician (accounting)
4000–5000 Associate personnel technician (professional examinations)
4000–5000 Associate personnel technician (Salary Standardization Board)
5200–6450 Chief, Bureau of Curriculum Development
5200–6450 Director of Motion Pictures
2000–2400 Head housekeeper
2400–3000 Institution education supervisor (general)
2400–3000 Parole officer
2400–3000 Personnel technician (engineering)
3600–4000 School transportation supervisor
3120–3870 Senior librarian (traveling libraries)
4000–5000 Senior supervisor of school medical service (eye and ear)
4000–5000 Senior supervisor of school medical service (general)

Special attention is called to the following titles for which examinations will be held probably at the end of March:

$2000–2600 Correction institution vocational instructor (auto mechanics)
2000–2600 Correction institution vocational instructor (drafting)
2000–2600 Correction institution vocational instructor (masonry)
2000–2600 Correction institution vocational instructor (printing)
2000–2600 Correction institution vocational instructor (tailoring)
2000–2600 Correction institution vocational instructor (welding)

Persons interested in any of the above titles can secure further information by writing to the Civil Service Department, and requesting detailed circular and application blank.

Department Staff

Joseph Gavit Examining Historic Documents in Department Vault

JOSEPH GAVIT SERVES LIBRARY HALF-CENTURY

Joseph Gavit, associate librarian, who completed 50 years of service to the State Library on February 24th, was honored on two recent occasions. He received a citation from the Board of Regents at its regular meeting February 15th in Albany and was honored at a reception held February 25th in the Library Rotunda, at which time he was presented with a book of letters of congratulation from Governor Thomas E. Dewey and present and former colleagues.

In an unprecedented ceremony at the Regents meeting Mr Gavit was presented for citation by Regent Wm Leland Thompson of Troy and received the thanks of the State from Chancellor William J. Wallin of Yonkers.

Voicing the appreciation of the Board of Regents, Chancellor Wallin said in part:

The Board is proud of you and it honors you for the long and faithful service that you have rendered to the

Department — a service that was not measured by the clock but had in it all the love for your work that you have shown through the years. You have been a pillar of the State Library.

A lifelong resident of Albany and vicinity, Mr Gavit was educated in the Albany public schools and the New York State Library School. He began his association with the State Library on February 24, 1896, as a junior clerk and has advanced through grades to associate librarian. He has also served twice as acting director of the State Library, in 1938–39 and in 1944–45.

Mr Gavit has performed many valuable services for the State Library and for the people of the State. He was instrumental in saving many precious treasures when the major part of the Library was destroyed in the Capitol fire of 1911. His deep interest in old newspapers has led to the large and valuable collection of old newspapers in the State Library, representing every county in the State.

Mr Gavit has also made many collections of documents, the most outstanding being 1200 Fourth of July orations and 130 eulogies on George Washington. His writings include A List of Newspaper Reprints and a Genealogy of the Gavit Family, in addition to several articles.

Recognition of his contributions to the history of early American newspapers came in his election to membership in the American Antiquarian Society in 1938. Membership in this society of bibliographers and historians is limited to 225 and is an honor conferred only upon those who have made important contributions to American history or to the Americana collections of the society.

He is also a member of the American Library Association, New York Library Association, New England Historical and Genealogical Association, New York Genealogical and Biographical Association, Bibliographical Society of America, Albany Institute, New York State Historical Association.

MISS WOODWARD RETIRES

Elizabeth A. Woodward retired November 15, 1945, as senior education supervisor in the Bureau of Adult Education. She had served as teacher and supervisor for 46 years.

A graduate of Philadelphia Normal School, Miss Woodward received the bachelor of science and master of arts degrees from Columbia University. She taught in elementary schools of New York State from 1899 to 1911, when she became principal of a private school in Philadelphia, leaving this position in 1914 to become a teacher in the Pratt Institute kindergarten school, Brooklyn. After two years at the Pratt Institute, Miss Woodward was a supervisor in the Brooklyn Teachers Kindergarten School from 1916 to 1919, when she joined the staff of the State Education Department.

As state supervisor of adult education in what was first called the Immigration Education Bureau, Miss Woodward was active in the expansion period of Americanization. Her first assignment was teacher training for adult education in all parts of the State. Later Miss Woodward conducted an experiment in New York City in which she worked with full-time teachers in several neglected and difficult areas. This demonstration was later known as the Neighborhood Teacher Association, with offices in public libraries.

As a result of 15 years of her intensive Neighborhood Demonstration work, at a cost of $30,000 annually, more than 50,000 alien women were aided in attaining citizenship, American ways and language.

Miss Woodward participated in a study of elementary schools of five countries of Europe during four months of 1913, and in 1929 she represented the State Education Department at a meeting of the World Association of Adult Education held in Cambridge, England. She is a life member of the National Education Association.

FUTURE HOMEMAKERS CLUB IS ORGANIZED

F. H. A. Emblem

Twenty delegates representing 18 of the 47 high school home economics clubs affiliated with the National Future Homemakers Association met at Cornell University January 11th and 12th to found the New York State Association of Future Homemakers of America.

Welcomed by Dean Sarah G. Blanding of the College of Home Economics, Cornell University, the delegates also received greetings from Dr Evelyn Herrington of the College of Home Economics, Syracuse University, on behalf of the New York State Home Economics Association. Speakers included Treva E. Kauffman, Acting Chief, Bureau of Home Economics Education, State Education Department, and Dr Hazel Frost, national adviser of the Future Homemakers of America.

Speaking on the part of the new organization in home economics education in the State, Miss Kauffman said, "Our goal is to have a club in every home economics department in the State."

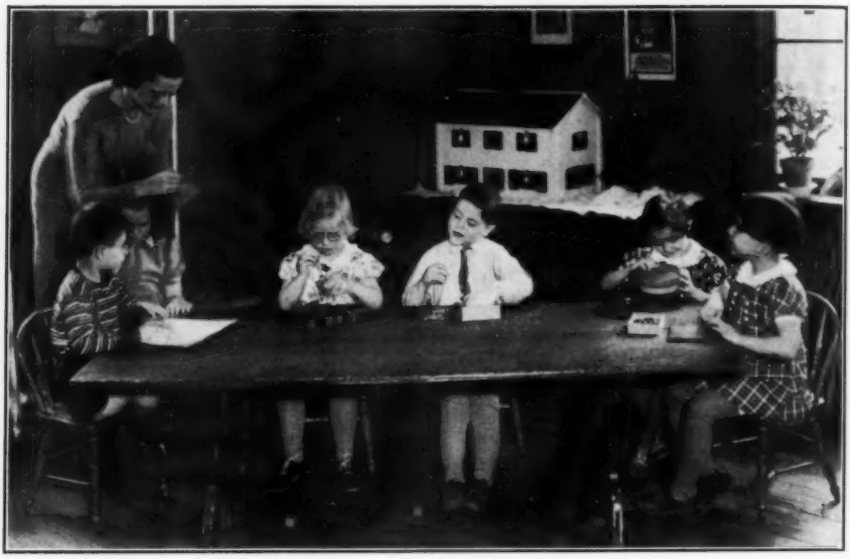
Doctor Frost described the founding of the national organization in June 1945, when 100,000 high school home economics pupils from 48 states and Hawaii had signified their desire to join the Future Homemakers of America. The membership has almost doubled since then.

Dolores Salvadore, a pupil of Washington Irving High School, New York City, was elected temporary chairman. She conducted the meetings of Friday afternoon and Saturday morning, when committee reports were submitted.

The following officers were elected: president, Virginia Smith, Willsboro; first vice president, Joan Hartson, Rome; second vice president, Doris Hill, New York City; secretary, Geraldine Fisher, Phelps; treasurer, Kathleen Keleher, East Aurora; historian, Pearl Swartz, Norwich; recreation chairman, Shirley Monett, Peru; song leader, Angelina Christiano, Herkimer; parliamentarian, Mary Butts, Franklin; membership chairman, Laura White, Caledonia; state project chairman, Mary Deering, Forestville; public relations chairman, Barbara Steenbergh, Ithaca.

A program of work was adopted, with recommendations to establish a scholarship or loan fund for post high school education in home economics, to establish a state camp fund, to develop an international understanding of home and family life through correspondence with boys and girls all over the world, to select a project to meet some community need, to contribute to a world need for home and family life and to publish a state newsletter, handbook and songbook.

Groups desiring to organize clubs or clubs already organized and wishing to be affiliated with the state and national organizations may secure information and help from Nellie S. Buckey, State Club Adviser, Bureau of Home Economics Education, State Education Department, Albany.



Primary Group of Blind Children Learn Common Objects by Handling Them at the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia

TRAINING OF DEAF, DEAF-BLIND PUPILS

The education of children who are blind and particularly those who are deaf-blind requires a highly specialized type of training, which under normal conditions is not available for such children in the public schools except in very large cities such as New York City and Buffalo. Special arrangement is made for children with these handicaps to attend residential schools in the State.

There are three of these residential schools for the education of blind children. They are the Lavelle School for the Blind and the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, both in New York City and both privately owned but subsidized by state funds, and the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia, which is entirely state owned and operated. During the 1944–45 school year the State spent $300,014.70 for the education of blind children.

Deaf-blind children may be admitted to two residential schools: St Mary's School for the Deaf in Buffalo and the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind in New York City.

Blind or deaf-blind children are appointed to residential schools through the Bureau of Physically Handicapped Children, State Education Department. Each case is investigated and if found eligible, approval is given for attendance at a residential school. The State provides a per diem subsidy for the children appointed to the privately owned schools. Blind children must be five years of age to attend the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia and the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind in New York City. The Lavelle School, however, specializes in pre-school and primary training and admits blind children from the age of three years and upward.

Blind children who are residents of the counties of New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Nassau,

Westchester, Putnam and Rockland, receive appointments to the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind and blind children in the rest of the counties of the State are appointed to the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia. During the 1944–45 school year, 36 children were enrolled in the Lavelle School for the Blind, 184 in the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind and 143 in the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia.

Pupils attending the residential schools receive room, board and tuition during the time school is in session. Their parents provide for their clothing and transportation if they are able. In cases where parents can not provide these necessities, the local welfare department will do so. The children are trained in the religious faith desired by their parents. They are allowed to go home for vacation periods.

All children appointed to the schools for the blind are provided with educational facilities including vocational objective training suited to their needs. The usual age at which these pupils complete their course in the residential schools is between 18 and 21 years. They are taught Braille reading and writing and through this means are offered the same academic subjects as those taught sighted children. They receive instruction in music, choir, orchestra, dramatics and physical training and have many extra-curricular activities, including track, wrestling, roller skating, Scout troops and clubs.

Stress is placed on commercial training since it has been found that blind persons do well as dictaphone operators. At the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia, all pupils are taught typewriting beginning with the fifth grade. Other vocational training offered to blind pupils at the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind includes printing, shoe repairing, bookbinding and massage. Poultry raising is taught at both schools.

Arrangements were made during the past few summers for the employment of blind pupils in a variety of industries, including food processing, electricity, radio, shoe and candy manufacturing and war work. Thirty-six blind students from the New York State School for the Blind at Batavia earned approximately $10,000 during the summer of 1945. This summer work experience is considered valuable for the blind boys and girls not only for the remuneration received but also for the work experience gained, as well as the opportunity of working with sighted persons. Schools for the blind constantly conduct a campaign designed to inform the public and especially potential employers, that blind persons are capable of doing a job and are more interested in job opportunities than charity.

Help for the education of blind pupils follows through from training in the residential schools to college. A number of blind pupils go to college, and to help them in their college work, the State has established a reader's aid service which is also administered through the Bureau of Physically Handicapped Children. Blind college students must meet several requirements to obtain this aid. They must submit a report from an eye specialist showing proof of blindness, be matriculated in an institution of higher learning approved by the Board of Regents, submit a statement telling the kind of degree for which they are working and carry a minimum of 12 credit hours each semester. A maximum of $300 a year is allowed for reader's aid for each blind student who qualifies. During the 1944–45 college year, $13,835 was spent by the State to provide reader's aid for 64 blind college students in 33 colleges.

At present there are five deaf-blind pupils enrolled in residential schools, two at St Mary's School for the Deaf in Buffalo and three in the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind in New York City. In teaching deaf-blind pupils, the vibration method, by which the child places his thumb on the teacher's lips and his fingers rest on the side of her face, is used primarily. By this method, deaf-blind

children learn to interpret the various sounds emanating from the human voice.

The two pupils in St Mary's School for the Deaf have been taught to read and write Braille readily. In close relation with the vibration technic and Braille, these children have also developed reasonably normal speech. One of the recent pupils in the New York Institute proved the worth of the deaf-blind training by passing an examination given by the Federal Communications Commission for a license to operate a wireless station.

The residential schools offer to blind and deaf-blind children of the State the benefit of specialized training in order that they may attain the utmost in their physical, educational, social and vocational development.

—o—

BUSH TO RETIRE

Clinton V. Bush, superintendent of schools in Jamestown for eight years, will retire in June. In school service for 37 years, Mr Bush was associated with the public schools of Tonawanda, Ithaca and Olean before going to Jamestown in 1924. He has served successively as director of industrial education, principal of the vocational school, principal of the part-time school, assistant superintendent and superintendent. He has also served as an instructor in the summer school teacher-training course of State Teachers College, Oswego.

—o—

FULLER RETURNS

Delbert O. Fuller has returned to the position of superintendent of schools at North Tarrytown after service since 1940 with the Army. During his absence Carl E. Nyman was acting superintendent.

GUIDANCE APPOINTMENTS

Three men have received temporary appointments in the Bureau of Guidance of the State Education Department to do special work in connection with veterans' affairs.

Oswald H. Laubenstein was appointed on December 21st to the temporary position of associate vocational education supervisor. He was formerly director of guidance in the schools in Alfred-Almond and Canaseraga and Poughkeepsie.

Two men were appointed to temporary positions as consultants. They are Philip Y. Craig, who was recently discharged from the Navy after serving as lieutenant commander in the Pacific theater of operations, and Rudolph Corvini, former counselor for war training in Yonkers and vicinity, who was recently discharged from the Army after serving as headquarters commandant in the Allied Military Government in Italy.

—o—

CONFERENCES SCHEDULED

The Bureau of Home Economics Education of the State Education Department is planning a series of conferences for home economics teachers, supervisors and teacher trainers to be held during March. Conferences will be held in Buffalo, New York City, Plattsburg and Rochester on March 2d; Jamestown, Syracuse, Utica and Watertown, March 9th; Albany, Binghamton, Olean and Elmira, March 16th.

The program for the conferences will include discussions of curriculum building, the year-round plan and long-time plan for homemaking and home economics departments, use of federal excess quota funds, housing plans, the state home economics club program of Future Homemakers of America and problems of home economics teachers.

Veterans' Education

AMENDMENTS TO G. I. BILL APPROVED

Amendments approved in December to the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, known as the G. I. Bill, and Public Law 16 are summarized below by Dr John S. Allen, coordinator of veterans' affairs for the State Education Department.

1 Educational programs under benefits of the G. I. Bill must be initiated not later than four years after discharge or end of war, whichever is later, and it must be terminated within nine years after the end of the war.

2 The 25-year age limitation on presumption of interruption of education is withdrawn.

3 Reference to refresher or retraining courses is withdrawn. Veteran is eligible for one year of education or training plus the time he was in active service, but not to exceed a total of four years.

4 Veterans may take correspondence courses without any subsistence allowance. One-fourth of the elapsed time in following such a course shall be charged against the veteran's period of eligibility. The total amount payable for correspondence courses for any veteran shall not exceed $500. Nothing herein shall be construed to preclude the use of approved correspondence courses as part of institutional (pool classes) or job training.

5 No deductions for these educational benefits are to be made from the payment of any future adjusted compensation.

6 The Administrator shall pay the customary cost of tuition, and such laboratory, library, health, infirmary and other similar fees as are customarily charged, and may pay for books, supplies, equipment and other necessary expenses, exclusive of board, lodging, other living expenses, and travel as are generally required for the successful pursuit and completion of the course by other students in the institution. The payments shall not exceed $500 for an ordinary school year unless the veteran elects to have such customary charges paid in excess of such limitation, and have charged against his period of eligibility the proportion of an ordinary school year which such excess bears to $500.

No such payments shall be made for apprentice training on the job.

An institution may apply to the Administrator for an adjustment if the customary tuition charges are insufficient or inadequate compensation for the cost of teaching personnel and supplies of instruction. The phrase "provided the charges are not in conflict with existing laws" has been withdrawn.

7 Starting January 1, 1946, subsistence allowances are $65 and $90 a month, including regular holidays and leave not exceeding 30 days in a calendar year.

8 Combinations of courses under Part VIII (education and training) and Part VII (vocational rehabilitation) may be approved providing the total period of the combined courses does not exceed the maximum period under the part affording the greater period of eligibility.

9 A proviso to Public Law 16 was added which authorizes the release of returned books, supplies or equipment to educational or training institutions for credit, or other disposition, without regard to limitations on disposition of surplus property generally.

10 The Administrator is permitted to approve courses under P. L. 16, relating to vocational rehabilitation, beyond the four-year period fixed in existing law and also extends to nine years after the war, the time within which training may be furnished.

11 A disabled veteran while pursuing training under P. L. 16 and for two months after his employability is determined may receive subsistence allowances equal to those paid under P. L. 346, plus whatever pension he is entitled to under existing law, but with a prescribed minimum to protect the disabled veterans with low rate of pension.

12 Servicemen on terminal leave or undergoing hospitalization are still in service and on the government pay roll. They have not been eligible for benefits under P. L. 16, 113 or 346 until they were discharged. Retroactive to June 22, 1944, the benefits of P. L. 16 and 346 are made available to persons on terminal leave or while hospitalized pending final discharge, with the provision that no subsistence will be paid in such cases.

COMMUNITY AGENCIES HELP VETERANS

Many community agencies are providing or are prepared to provide services to returning veterans, according to a report made by a special committee authorized by the Board of Regents in December 1944 to study school services for returning veterans. The committee was assisted by members of the research staff of the State Education Department and by the committee on research of the Council of School Superintendents.

Containing data collected in June and December 1945, the report states that important services to be rendered to veterans are educational and employment counseling, job placement, courses of instruction, financial and legal advice, medical and health service, recreation facilities, and personal and family advice. In the total service program, the report states, the schools are playing an important part, particularly in counseling and instruction, but also in other ways. In the smaller communities the school is the best equipped agency to offer some services that other agencies are providing in large villages and cities.

The report states that, as of December 1945, not a large proportion of veterans had returned to the local schools for further secondary education and that not a large number is anticipated for several reasons. Many veterans were graduated from high school before entering service and some were so near graduation at the time of entering service that they have enough service credits to earn a high school diploma. To many veterans, a job is now more important than further education.

To provide educational facilities for those veterans who wish further high school education the schools have made flexible arrangements of many types, the report indicates. Where numbers of enrolled veterans are small they are absorbed into the regular classes but given privileges not accorded to regular pupils, such as acceleration of their work and no homeroom or study hall attendance requirement. In addition, several schools have set up special tutorial arrangements for veterans, usually at no cost to the veteran. Where members enrolled warrant, special classes for veterans have been organized in some localities and in others veterans are attending evening classes.

—o—

ENROLMENT QUOTA RULING

The Board of Regents at its January meeting approved a temporary revision in the enrolment quotas for state teachers colleges to enable veterans previously enrolled in these colleges to resume their education in these institutions. A temporary revision in the enrolment quota for State Teachers College at Oswego to help alleviate the shortage of teachers of industrial arts was also approved.

The new ruling in regard to enrolment quotas in all state teachers colleges states:

Within five years after honorable discharge from military service any veteran who, prior to his entrance into the armed forces, had begun his training in any one of the teachers colleges may return to complete a course of study in a state teachers college of his choice, and his attendance shall not be counted against the quota of students established for the college.

An increase in enrolment for Oswego State Teachers College from 500 to 750, including veterans who have previously begun a course of study in a state teachers college was voted.

A recent report made to the Regents stated that during the past school year there were more than 300 industrial arts shops closed because of the inability of school authorities to find competent men. An additional 150 industrial arts shops were under the direction of persons holding temporary licenses.

MORE AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION ADVOCATED

Provision for increased enrolments and a unified program of agricultural education in the high schools, the state institutes and the State College of Agriculture are recommended in a report of a study of agricultural education submitted to and approved by the Board of Regents January 18th.

The report was made by Dr J. Cayce Morrison, Assistant Commissioner for Research, State Education Department, and director of the study for the Joint Committee on Rural Educational Services. The study was made at the request of the committee to determine how agricultural education could be improved to meet the demand for a higher level of technical and social skill now necessary for successful farming. Research was directed particularly to the work of the state agricultural and technical institutes.

The recommendations in general are aimed at strengthening the state institutes to make them an efficient part of a unified state program of agricultural education. Stressing the need for more industrial education for rural youth, the report suggests that programs of industrial training should be further developed in the institutes in terms of needs of their respective regions. Further recommendations for the institutes are that the level of instruction be raised, their program of resident instruction be enriched, their short courses and special programs be increased and their buildings and facilities be improved. In view of the growing complexity of rural living, it is suggested that the institutes be made centers for the improvement of rural life.

The report points out that, to carry out these recommendations, additional personnel, higher salary schedules, more adequate library and laboratory facilities and modernization of buildings of the state institutes will be required.

"The important issue is to start now," Doctor Morrison declared. "The war is over. The rural people of New York will support the existing agricultural and technical institutes if the State makes them worthy of support."

According to the report, improvement is needed in the guidance and counseling service offered in high schools, the institutes and the college in order to acquaint young people with job opportunities in agriculture. It is further suggested that provision be made for the transfer of superior students in the institutes to the College of Agriculture.

The Joint Committee on Rural Educational Services was appointed by the Board of Regents in December 1944. Members of this committee are: representing the State Education Department, Regent Owen D. Young, Regent W. Kingsland Macy, Commissioner George D. Stoddard, Deputy Commissioner Lewis A. Wilson, Associate Commissioner J. Hillis Miller; representing the agricultural institutes, Halsey B. Knapp, director of the State Institute of Agriculture, Farmingdale; representing Cornell University, Chairman Howard E. Babcock and E. R. Eastman of the board of trustees, President Edmund E. Day, Dean William I. Myers and Professor A. W. Gibson.

—o—

RECEIVES APPOINTMENT

J. Harold Ripton, principal of the Greenwich Central School, Greenwich, N. Y., has been appointed director of admissions at Union College, Schenectady.

RESEARCH APPOINTMENTS

Three men were recently appointed to the staff of the Office of Research, State Education Department, as research associates to assist in the study of institute curriculums. They are Dr Francis Shoemaker, Dr Carlyle C. Ring and Dr L. L. Jarvie.

Doctor Shoemaker is on leave of absence from the faculty of Colorado State College, Greeley, Colo. For the past three years he has been employed by the Red Cross, spending 11 months in England and about 20 months in the India-China-Burma theater.

Doctor Ring served for the past three years as a major in the Army, on the staff of the Allied Military Government in France and Germany. He was formerly principal of Camden High School and superintendent of schools in Little Falls, N. Y., and New Britain, Conn.

Recently discharged from the Army with the rank of lieutenant colonel, Doctor Jarvie was active in organizing and administering the Warton American Technical School in England. Before going to Europe he was director of education at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., and consultant in the War Department in the development of technical education programs. Before the war Doctor Jarvie was director of curriculum and research at the Rochester Institute of Technology.

—o—

SOCIAL STUDIES COUNCIL

Officers elected at the annual meeting of the New York State Council for the Social Studies, are: president, Edith Starratt, Sherburne Central School; first vice president, Kathryn Heffernan, Marcellus Central School; second vice president, Robert Rose, Fulton High School; secretary-treasurer, Roy A. Price, professor of social science, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University.

INSTITUTES STUDY

A report of progress on the surveys of technical occupations in 36 upstate industries will be presented to the State Commission on Institutes early in February by Dr J. Cayce Morrison, Assistant Commissioner for Research, State Education Department. The surveys were made under the direction of Dr C. Kenneth Beach in connection with the study for the development of curriculums for the proposed institutes of applied arts and sciences to be established in the State.

Information derived from the surveys is expected to answer such questions as for what occupations the institute curriculums should be designed, for how many students provision should be made and in what centers curriculums should be offered.

—o—

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

Officers elected at the annual meeting of the Educational Research Association of New York State, held December 27, 1945, in Syracuse, are: president, Dr J. Cayce Morrison, Assistant Commissioner for Research, State Education Department; vice president, Joseph E. Barber, principal, East Aurora High School; secretary-treasurer, Arvid Burke, New York State Teachers Association.

The program for the meeting included research reports and a report on research subjects on which the Research Division of the State Education Department is working.

—o—

PEACETIME SCHEDULE

Union College in Schenectady will end its program of wartime acceleration and return to a modified peacetime schedule this spring. An eight weeks' summer session will replace the temporary extra term. The Navy V-12 program at Union will be concluded early in the summer.

Secondary Education

FAUST HEADS SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

Ralph M. Faust, principal of Oswego High School, was elected president of the New York State Association of Secondary School Principals at its annual holiday conference in Syracuse.

Joseph C. McLain, Mamaroneck, was elected vice president. Other officers were re-elected as follows: Secretary, Willard F. Prior, Oneonta; assistant secretary, Martin M. Mansperger, Freeport; treasurer, T. Walsh McQuillan, Au Sable Forks; assistant treasurer, Earl Vandermeulen, Port Jefferson; executive committee: William T. Hoag, Angola; Albert O. Jenkins, Naples; Frank K. Mosher, Marion.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Reaffirming a determination to practise and teach democracy and to furnish all possible cooperation to veterans

Promoting plans for an international office of education

Recommending federal aid for education with control vested in the states and local districts

Recommending that in any military training program all educational programs be channeled through recognized educational institutions

Supporting increased state aid for central schools and revision of the transportation law

Urging an increase in the number and amount of University scholarships

Suggesting more flexible college entrance requirements

Supporting the safety program for transported children

Seeking adjustment of science examinations

Recommending a suitable minimum salary law

Expressing appreciation of the educational leadership of Commissioner of Education George D. Stoddard and regret that he is leaving the State

---

PUPILS PLACE HIGH IN NATIONAL CONTEST

Twelve New York State high school seniors are among the 40 finalists in the fifth annual Science Talent Search recently announced by the Westinghouse Educational Foundation. The finalists have been awarded trips to Washington in March with all expenses paid to attend the five-day Science Talent Institute and to compete for $11,000 in scholarships.

The New York State winners are: Josephine Baron Raskind, Forest Hills High School; Richard Charles Lewontin, Forest Hills High School; Leon Reginald Bush, Bronx High School of Science; Jack Durell, Bronx High School of Science; Gerald Wilbur Ludwig, Christopher Columbus High School, New York City; Abraham Isaac Schweid, Bronx High School of Science; Arthur Sicular, Bronx High School of Science; Seymour Sack, Poughkeepsie High School; James Burton Cumming, Andrew Jackson High School; Ilonka Karasz, Andrew Jackson High School, St Albans; Joan Louise Lines, Nottingham High School, Syracuse; Douglas Page Baird, Whitesboro Central School.

Seventy-nine of the 260 pupils who received honorable mention attend New York State schools.

Educational Notes

FAIR VALUE FORMULA

The determination of "fair value" of surplus property appropriate for school use is explained in a letter to chief state school officers from United States Commissioner of Education John W. Studebaker. His explanation follows:

Surplus Property Administration Regulation 14 provides that "educational institutions or instrumentalities" which meet certain requirements may purchase surplus property at a discount of 40 per cent from its "fair value." "Fair value" is defined as a price not greater than the lowest price at which the property is offered for sale to any trade level. Usually it is the wholesale price.

From letters received in Washington it would seem that many school officials are under the impression that the "fair value" of all surplus property appropriate for school use will be determined by the so-called "Clayton formula" —a formula based upon a percentage of reduction in cost for each year the property has been used.

The facts are that the "fair value" of surplus property will be determined by various methods, depending upon the kind of property. Only in determining the "fair value" of used machine tools and other metal-working machinery will the "Clayton formula" be applied, because it was designed for that category of property and can not equitably be used in connection with other categories of property.

—o—

MISS SCHENCK DIES

Jane I. Schenck, superintendent of schools in the fourth supervisory district of Chenango county from 1912 to 1936, died November 27, 1945, in Greene. A graduate of Oneonta State Normal School, she taught in the primary grades in Greene and was head of the teachers training class before her election as district superintendent.

CONFERENCE PLANNED

"Today's Children Tomorrow" is the theme of the joint conference of the New York State Association for Childhood Education and the New York State Association for Nursery Education to be held at the Albany Academy for Girls April 26th and 27th. The main speaker for the opening meeting will be Algernon D. Black, New York Society for Ethical Culture. Workshops will be conducted on the morning of April 27th and motion pictures and film strips of children will be shown and discussed in the afternoon. An address by Professor Eduard C. Lindeman will conclude the conference.

—o—

HOROBIN RETIRES

George J. Horobin retired as clerk of the board of education at Cornwall on the Hudson in September 1945 after 56 years of service. He was honored at a reception held in Cornwall-on-Hudson High School.

Mr Horobin was elected to the position of clerk of the school board in 1889. Born in London in 1858, he came to this country in 1873. In addition to his work on the school board, he has been active in other village affairs.

—o—

SCHOOLHOUSE BURNS

Fire destroyed the schoolhouse in District 5, Brookhaven, Suffolk county, at Lake Ronkonkoma January 4th. The pupils of this school are attending school at Holbrook until temporary quarters are established at the Lake Grove School, Lake Grove.

BURKHARDT RETIRES; HONORED AT LUNCHEON

Carl H. Burkhardt retired February 1st as supervisor of physical education in the elementary schools of Buffalo after 35 years of service in the Buffalo public school system.

He was honored at a testimonial luncheon February 2d in the Hotel Statler, Buffalo. Speakers included Ellis H. Champlin, Acting Director of the Division of Health and Physical Education, State Education Department; Bernard Dowd, mayor of the city of Buffalo, and Robert T. Bapst, superintendent of schools in Buffalo.

Mr Champlin, who was associated with Mr Burkhardt for 20 years in the Buffalo public school physical education training program, described the retiring educator as "an organizing genius," and added: "His enthusiasm and kindness make him greatly beloved by all who worked with him."

Born in Germany, where his father was a school principal, Mr Burkhardt received his early education there. He later was graduated from the Normal College of American Gymnastic Union affiliated with Indiana University and studied summer courses at Sargent School of Physical Education at Cambridge, Mass., Chautauqua School of Physical Education and Normal College of Indianapolis. He received the honorary degree of master of physical education in 1928 from the Normal College of Indianapolis.

Joining the public school system of Buffalo in November 1910, Mr Burkhardt organized the entire physical education program in the Buffalo elementary and secondary schools, the school playground system and the school swimming program. He also introduced physical education into the evening school program.

Mr Burkhardt has received many honors in the field of physical education, including a citation from the New York State Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, which he received in January 1945, and the 1935 Fellowship Award by the American Physical Education Association.

In addition to his public school teaching, Mr Burkhardt has also taught summer courses at Buffalo State Teachers College, 1922–27. He is a member of the Health and Physical Education Advisory Council of the State Education Department and has served on the school board of the village of Williamsville for the past ten years.

DOCUMENTS ADDED TO LIBRARY ARCHIVES

A petition from the people of Kingston, dated 1783, asking that Kingston be made the site of the national capital and other documents have been added to the archives of the State Library. The documents are being studied by Edna L. Jacobsen, who is in charge of the manuscripts and history section of the State Library.

The papers accompanying the petition indicate that the proposal was adopted by the Kingston board of trustees and the State Legislature. On March 20, 1783, Governor George Clinton addressed the president of the Continental Congress transmitting the action and a map of the proposed site.

Kingston and vicinity was also recently considered as a possible site for the home of the United Nations Organization.

NEW REGULATIONS ON HEATING, VENTILATION

New regulations of the Commissioner of Education in regard to heating and ventilation of school buildings were approved by the Board of Regents at its meeting in November 1945.

The regulations are performance standards and as such give the State Education Department wide discretionary powers in the approval of specifications for heating and ventilation.

The old regulations provided for an introduction of fresh air into the classrooms at the rate of 30 cubic feet per minute per pupil. The new regulations provide a standard of 10 cubic feet and suggest a design of 15.

Forced ventilation is no longer required. A properly designed system of ventilation with window supply and gravity exhaust can be given favorable consideration. With a reduction of the volume of fresh air required to be introduced into classrooms, substantial economies can be achieved, both in the design of equipment and in the operation of the heating and ventilation system.

The new regulations are the result of a study made jointly by the Division of School Buildings and Grounds and the Division of Research, State Education Department. Members of a special committee which advanced the study were Charles B. Cox, chief of the Bureau of Water Supply, New York State Department of Health; George B. Cummings, architect, Binghamton; Dr N. L. Engelhardt, associate superintendent of schools, New York City; Dr James E. Perkins, director of Division of Communicable Diseases, State Department of Health; Paul W. Seagers, principal, Cato-Meridian Central School; Dr Ray L. Hamon, senior school building specialist, United States Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

The consultants, who prepared the committee's report from which the new regulations were drawn, were Dr C. E. A. Winslow, professor of public health and director, John B. Pierce Laboratory of Hygiene, Yale School of Medicine, and Philip E. Nelbach, assistant professor, Department of Public Health, Yale School of Medicine.

SCIENCE TEACHERS MEET

The New York State Science Teachers Association elected the following officers at its 50th anniversary meeting in December at Syracuse: president, Nelson F. Beeler, Nyack; first vice president, Leslie M. Lent, Valley Stream; second vice president, Emma Rood, Utica; secretary-treasurer, Gordon Van Hooft, Brighton.

Resolutions adopted include a statement of policy on Regents science examinations, stating that the present science examinations are too difficult for the average high school pupils and making suggestions for changing the examinations.

ETTINGER DIES

William L. Ettinger, emeritus superintendent of schools of New York City, died December 25, 1945, in Sarasota, Fla. He would have been 83 years old December 29th. Doctor Ettinger was elected superintendent of schools in 1918 after a long and distinguished career as teacher, principal, district superintendent and associate superintendent in the New York City school system. He served as superintendent until 1924 and two years later was elected for life to the position of superintendent emeritus and adviser to the superintendent of schools and Board of Education.

FOLKLORE CONTEST

A contest open to any New York State junior or senior high school, private, public or parochial, concluding April 15, 1946, has been announced under the joint sponsorship of the New York State Historical Association and the New York Folklore Society. The contest will be for the best collection of folklore assembled by an entire school or any class or other organized unit within a school. It is being conducted through the medium of *The Yorker*, magazine for the schools of the State published by the Historical Association.

Judges for the contest include Walter D. Edmonds, novelist of New York history; Professor Harold W. Thompson of the faculty of Cornell University, Ithaca, president of the New York Folklore Society; Professor Louis C. Jones of State College for Teachers, Albany, editor of *New York Folklore Quarterly;* Mrs Ruth Evans Babcock, school library supervisor in the State Education Department, Albany; and Edith Cutting, member of the faculty of DeRuyter Central School.

Groups wishing to enter the contest will notify Mary E. Cunningham, supervisor of school services of the State Historical Association at Cooperstown. They will receive a sheet of suggestions useful to the amateur collector of folklore making clear the form in which their entries should be made. Questionnaires filled out by the faculty sponsors of groups competing will give a preliminary canvass of the material gathered. The five judges will then select the eight prize-winning collections.

First prize will be a Complete Picture Reference Library containing 19 units of pictorial teaching material. Second prize will be an album of American Folk Songs consisting of 15 double records of folk music from the Library of Congress. Third prize will be a set of the nine colorful Romance Maps of New York State.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPALS

Officers elected at the 16th annual conference of the New York State Association of Elementary Principals, held December 26–28, 1945, in Syracuse, are: president, Burt D. Hawks, Utica; first vice president, R. DeWitt Morrison, Port Chester; second vice president, Carl K. Griffing, Corning; secretary-treasurer, Charles W. Joyce, Irondequoit. Earle W. Nash of Rochester was named representative, with the president, to the Educational Conference Board.

The program for the conference included discussions of the supervision and administration of the elementary school curriculum in peacetime and of the problems of labor and management. Dr Ernest O. Melby, dean of the Graduate School of Education, New York University, was the speaker at the banquet.

—o—

PROMOTE GOOD WILL

The libraries of New Jersey have developed a plan designed to increase the knowledge and interest of the people of New Jersey in the people of the world. Activities include good will collections in every library, extensive exhibits for children, young people and adults and newspaper publicity. Speakers from foreign countries are also available and cooperating libraries are supplied with special packages of useful material.

—o—

MEETING SCHEDULED

The Department of Supervision and Curriculum Development of the National Education Association will hold its annual spring meeting March 21st–23d at the Statler Hotel, St Louis, Mo. The meeting is open to educators interested in instructional improvement in the schools.

School and Public Libraries

LIBRARIES TO BE BUILT AS WAR MEMORIALS

A number of attractive new library buildings will be erected as war memorials as soon as building restrictions are relaxed, according to reports reaching the Division of Adult Education and Library Extension of the Department. The reason is stated in the following which is a composite of statements which have come to the Division:

The time has come for a great forward step in popular education. This time progress must be achieved by the whole family of educational institutions, not by any one or two of the family alone. Public libraries and adult education must march with the schools and the colleges.

The measure of the social advance needed is indicated by the present threat of our civilization. It is not necessary to emphasize the destruction of our old familiar world or the oneness of the new world of science yet to be born and developed.

The paradox and the problem that must be solved is that the world problem is in essence the problem of every citizen. We do not find the solution in statecraft and power politics so much as in world-mindedness and world citizenship enthroned in the heart of every person of good will everywhere in the world.

Here again we are talking primarily of education in a broad sense. This fact is recognized by the founders of the U. N. O., who have made "Education, Science and Culture" the keystone of the arch of the temple of peace. As has been well said, "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed." The defenses of peace which education proposes are two: (1) information, wide and deep enough to reveal to all the true, self-evident facts and (2) the will to construct and to defend peace. Informed and devoted citizens of the city, the State, the Nation and the world — nothing less will serve the needs of the present and of the future for an enduring peace.

What is the part of the public library in the new educational program? Is it essential and if so, is it adequate to its task? We believe that the public library if adequately developed, staffed and supported, can and must perform a unique function in the concert of the powers of peace. It is the only free educational institution designed for the service of all the people. Since no laws compel any individual to patronize any public library, the amount, variety and level of use of the library are an index of the social and intellectual needs of the people.

As the highest tribute to human thought and aspiration, the library in its physical form is the perfect temple of peace. Let us build such temples as the perfect tribute to the memory of those who gave the last full measure of devotion that civilization may not perish from the earth.

INFORMATION ON MAPS

As an aid to librarians in selecting maps and map series, the American Library Association has published a special map edition of its Subscription Books Bulletin. Containing an evaluation of about 50 maps and maps series, the special map edition may be purchased for 50 cents from the American Library Association, Chicago.

BOOKS OF CANADA

Information on books published in Canada and written by Canadians is contained in the Canadian Catalog of Books Published in Canada as well as Those Written by Canadians. The 1944 supplement to this catalog was recently compiled by the Toronto Public Libraries and published as a supplement to the Ontario Library Review.

MISS POWELL RETIRES

Elizabeth Powell retired December 1st as head of the circulation department of the Buffalo Public Library. She began her professional career in the Buffalo Public Library in 1911 and was head of its school department from 1913 to 1918. She resigned in 1918 to become librarian at the Montana Public and County Library, Missoula, Mont., but returned to Buffalo in 1934.

Charles J. Flanigan, who recently returned from military service, succeeds Miss Powell. Mr Flanigan began his work in the Buffalo Public Library while a student at the University of Buffalo. He was in charge of adult evening circulation before entering the Army in 1941.

—o—

LIBRARY BUDGETS

"Budgeting for Better Libraries" is the title of an article by John Langmuir in the December 1945 Bulletin of the New Hampshire Public Libraries. The article contains advice and suggestions on preparing an effective budget system.

Mr Langmuir advises that libraries, to get their fair share of public funds, must present a sound budget to the taxpayers. He says that the budget should not be written just for the library trustees or city officials but should be directed to all the people including both library patrons and nonusers of the library.

—o—

ART LECTURES SLATED

A series of free public lectures on art and the theater will be given on Tuesday afternoons at 5.30 p. m., at the New York Public Library, Fifth avenue and 42d street, beginning February 19th. Among the speakers will be Hans Sondheimer, Simon Lissim, Ladislas Medgies, Heidi Ruth Lenssen and Helen Lyolene.

AID TO BUSINESSMEN

In a discussion of the responsibility of the library to the general economic welfare of the people, Donald R. Burgess, director of the Office of Information, United States Department of Commerce, states that the library has four definite responsibilities.

According to Mr Burgess, libraries should provide publications that will help businessmen, they should help stimulate community planning and provide material to guide civic leaders, they should provide publications to help the entire community increase its knowledge of modern economic thought and, finally, libraries should actively promote the use of all these publications.

He recommends that every library have a "small business" department.

—o—

CULTURAL COOPERATION

The Division of Cultural Cooperation of the State Department in Washington is making extensive use of traveling and deposit libraries to promote its cultural exchange program.

Basic libraries of some 250 volumes, covering all phases of American life, have been sent during the past two years to educational institutions in 12 countries of the East, Middle East and Africa. Sent on specific request from these institutions, the libraries have been dispatched to 28 colleges and universities in India, Algeria, Egypt, Saudi-Arabia, Morocco, Iran, Turkey, Palestine, Ethiopia and Liberia. In return, the institutions receiving the libraries are asked to send to American libraries the books which best explain their own country and its ideals.

—o—

Dr Charles F. Gosnell, State Librarian, has been elected a member of the board of trustees of Skidmore College.

Photograph by John J. Vrooman

Monument Marking Oriskany Battlefield

THE ORISKANY BATTLEFIELD

[This is the twelfth of a series of articles on the State's historic sites.]

The field at Oriskany was the scene of one of the crucial battles of the Revolution and, as is often said, the bloodiest of that war. The British strategy of advancing on Albany from three directions here met its first major upset. In the two months following this engagement, the British suffered defeat and disappointment by the failure of Howe to come up the Hudson from his base at New York and by Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga but, despite colonial efforts, until Oriskany, events had closely followed British plans which had been drawn in London.

St Leger's English-Tory-Indian army, 1400 strong, was the western prong of the triple offensive designed to take Albany and thus split the colonies. Advancing from Oswego against no more than delaying action along Wood creek, the connecting link between the Mohawk and Oneida lake, they arrived almost on schedule at Fort Stanwix (the modern Rome), the fortification which guarded the short " carry " to the Mohawk. Here St Leger encamped, surrounded the fort, and placed under seige its garrison of 550 colonial troops commanded by Colonel Peter Gansevoort.

The hot, sultry dawn of August 6, 1777, found the American General Nicholas Herkimer with 800 militia in camp close by the mouth of Oriskany creek. Westward some eight miles by a rough, forest-bound road lay Fort Stanwix. Impatiently they waited for the boom of three cannon from the fort, now beseiged three days. It was the agreed signal by which Herkimer would know that his runners had passed the enemy lines and

arrived within the fort. His message had ordered a strong sally from the fort to engage the enemy rear; this to coincide with his frontal attack.

But the signal was delayed. Chafing, his troops urged action. "Why wait?" they demanded; the guns could be heard as they marched along. But Herkimer's plans were made and those at the fort would expect him to abide by them, timing their sally to match his advance from the camp. They must await the signal. Yet the impatience of the troops mounted steadily as time dragged. This urge to be on the march was shared by officers and men alike, but in answer to all, Herkimer remained firm in his decision. Then someone accused him of infidelity and cowardice, a taunt he could not endure.

"March on," he commanded.

Advancing in double file and with scouts thrown out ahead and flanking parties covering either side, the expedition moved forward. Suddenly both at front and flanks, the guards were wiped out by fire delivered at point-blank range.

Imagination could scarcely contrive a more perfect spot for the kill. A short hill pitched westward into a marshy, densely wooded ravine. The narrow, primitive trail, log-paved in the ravine, crossed it, leading westward up a longer slope. Down the steep hill marched Herkimer and his men to be caught in the treacherous swamp. Almost the entire army was within a deadly circle.

Surprised in the open roadway, every man who failed to reach cover was doomed. The only escape from bullet, tomahawk, spear or scalping knife was to fight from tree to tree through the blazing line of Indians and British. Herkimer, his white horse shot from under him and his leg shattered by a musket ball, ordered his own removal to a spot adjacent to the field. From this seat he calmly rallied his men and continued to direct the battle.

Once the moment of surprise had passed, the farmer-militia settled to the fight. In man-to-man combat, often gripped in the very arms of the enemy, the Americans fought fiendish Indians and hated Tory neighbors, in a series of bitter, individual struggles which raged furiously through several hours. A sudden and severe thunderstorm put an end, for a time, to all fighting.

Taking advantage of the period of inaction, General Herkimer aligned his troops in a well-chosen, circular position of defense at the crest of a rise. Eager for revenge and fighting fiercely in pairs from behind trees, Herkimer's men halted the second onslaught. The Indians lost heavily. Suddenly, in the midst of the battle, guns were heard firing at the fort. Fearful of a rear attack and panic-stricken by their losses, the Indians voiced their frantic cry of retreat, "Oonah, Oonah!"

The colonists, exhausted and greatly reduced in numbers, lacked strength to push the engagement further. The enemy fell back to their posts before Fort Stanwix, the camps established at what were known as the Upper and Lower Landings along the Mohawk.

After Oriskany there never was a threat to Albany from the west. One prong of the British advance had been broken by Herkimer and his Tryon County militia. If it can not be claimed an American victory, Oriskany should certainly be counted a British defeat. It remained for Bennington and Saratoga to end the campaign.

The State of New York owns a five-acre tract, a very small part of the Oriskany Battlefield. On it the tall Oriskany memorial, a granite shaft bearing inscribed plaques, looks out from the brow of the hill over a great sweep of the valley to the northward. Eastward, halfway down the slope, tradition points to where General Herkimer sat and directed the battle, the fury of which had been expended still further to the eastward in the ravine. Westward some five miles one can see the stain of smoke against the sky cast up by the factories of Rome which surround the site of old Fort Stanwix.

Design for Reading

RECENT BOOKS FOR GRADE SCHOOL LIBRARIES

A LIST OF TITLES RECOMMENDED TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, AND TO SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADES,[1] BY RUTH EVANS BABCOCK, SUPERVISOR OF SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Social Scene

Borden, C. A. Oceania. Holiday. 1945. $1 (5–8)
Hawaii, New Zealand and the South Pacific.

Boulter, H. W. India. Holiday. 1944. $1 (5–7)

Brindze, Ruth. Gulf stream. Vanguard. 1945. $2 (4–6)

Cothren, M. B. Buried treasure. Coward-McCann. 1945. $1.50 (5–8)
Coal mining.

Elting, Mary. We are the government. Doubleday. 1945. $2 (6–9)
Brief and lively account of our national government. Many pictures and diagrams.

Farrington, S. K. Giants of the rails. Garden City Pub. Co. 1944. $1.50 (3–7)
Trains.

Hager, A. R. Brazil, giant to the south. Macmillan. 1945. $2 (6–9)

Leaf, Munro. Let's do better. Lippincott. 1945. $1.50 (3–8)
An appeal to abolish fear.

Lloyd, Trevor. Sky highways; geography from the air. Houghton. 1945. $2.50 (5–7)
Twenty-one countries viewed from the air.

McClintock, Marshall. The story of war weapons. Lippincott. 1945. $2.50 (6–9)
Arms and armor through the ages.

McNeer, May. Story of the Southern Highlands. Harper. 1945. $1.50 (4–6)

Marshak, I. I. (M. Ilin, *pseud.*). How the automobile learned to run. International Pubs., 381 Fourth av., New York 16, N. Y. n.d. $1.25 (4–6)
History of the automobile.

Norling, J. S. & Norling, Ernest. Pogo's mining trip. Holt. 1945. $1.25 (2–4)

Olds, Elizabeth. The big fire. Houghton. 1945. $2 (K–3)
History of fire fighting.

Pease, J. V. This is the world. Rand McNally. 1944. $3.50 (3–6)

Quinn, Vernon. Picture map geography of the Pacific islands. Lippincott. 1945. $2 (4–7)

Stefansson, Evelyn. Within the circle. Scribner. 1945. $2.50 (6–9)
Life in the Arctic.

Yaukey, G. S. (Cornelia Spencer, *pseud.*). China. Holiday. 1944. $1 (5–7)

——— Land of the Chinese people. Lippincott. 1945. $2 (5–7)

Zolotow, C. S. Park book. Harper. 1944. $1.75 (1–3)

Aviation

Aulaire, I. M. d' & Aulaire, E. P. d' Wings for Per. Doubleday. 1944. $2.50 (3–5)
Norwegian air force.

Chapelle, G. L. M. How planes are made. Harper. 1945. $1 (4–7)
Prepared by Aviation Research Associates.

Lent, H. B. Straight down. Macmillan. 1944. 72c (2–3)
Parachutes.

——— Straight up. Macmillan. 1944. 72c (1–2)
Helicopters.

Powell, J. D. Junior model planes. Crowell. 1945. $1.50 (5–8)

Young America's aviation annual, 1945. McBride. 1945. $2.50 (6–10)

Science

Bronson, W. S. Turtles. Harcourt. 1945. $1.75 (1–4)

Lucas, J. S. Indian harvest. Lippincott. 1945. $2 (6–8)
Wild-food plants.

McKenny, Margaret, & Johnston, E. F. A book of wayside fruits. Macmillan. 1945. $2.50 (6–9)

Meyer, J. S. Picture book of astronomy. Lothrop. 1945. $1.50 (3–5)

[1] The list *Recent Books for Young People, 1946* will also contain a number of titles important for these grades.

Handicraft, Hobbies

Boyd, N. L., *comp.* Handbook of games. H. T. FitzSimons, 25 E. Jackson blvd, Chicago 4, Ill. 1945. $2
Sports and card games not included.

Gossett, Margaret. Children's picture cook book. Wm R. Scott. 1944. $1.50 (3–5)

Horowitz, Caroline. A child's treasury of things-to-do. Hart Pub. Co., 43 W. 57th st., New York 19. 1945. $2.50 (Age 2 & up)

Johnson, W. H. & Fenn, I. M. Popular tools and materials. A. Whitman. 1944. $1.50 (5–9)

Jordon, N. R. Mother Goose handicraft. Harcourt. 1945. $2 (K–2)

Robinson, Jessie. Things to make from odds & ends. Appleton-Century. 1945. $2 (5–8)

Tatham, Campbell. The first book of boats. Franklin Watts. 1945. $1 (2–3)

Wiese, Kurt. You can write Chinese. Viking. 1945. $1 (4–6)

Interesting People

Hayes, Margaret. Green peace. Lippincott. 1945. $2 (6–8)
Story of Julia Ward Howe.

Mayer, E. H. Our negro brother. Shady Hill Press, 17 E. 96th st., New York. 1945. $1.50 (4–7)
Biographical sketches of Negroes from 15th century to present.

Ruttkay, George. Chopin. Hyperion Press. 1945. $1.75

Seymour, F. W. Bird girl, Sacagawea. Bobbs. 1945. $1.50 (3–4)
Indian maid of Lewis and Clark Expedition.

Stevenson, Augustus. Kit Carson, boy trapper. Bobbs. 1945. $1.50 (3–4)

Religion

Fitch, F. M. One God; the ways we worship Him. Lothrop. 1944. $2 (5–12)

Jones, M. A. Tell me about the Bible. Rand McNally. 1945. $2 (K–3)

Music, Poetry and Drama

Brink, C. R. Caddie Woodlawn, a play. Macmillan. 1945. $1.25 (5–8)
Drama.

Cohn, Norma. Little people in a big country. Oxford Univ. Press. 1945. $1.50 (2–5)
Collection of paintings made by Russian children.

Farjeon, Eleanor. Prayer for little things. Houghton. 1945. 85c (1–3)

Foster, Stephen. Stephen Foster songs for boys and girls; selected and ed. by E. H. Bartlett. McGraw. 1945. $2 (5–8)
Fourteen songs.

Geismer, B. P. & Suter, A. B., *comp.* Very young verses. Houghton. 1945. $2 (1–3)

Jones, J. M. O. Secrets; pictures by Elizabeth Orton Jones. Viking. 1945. $2 (1–3)

Lawrence, Robert. Boris Godunoff. Grosset. 1944. 50c (4–6)

Wessells, K. T., *arr.* The golden song book. Simon & Schuster. 1945. boards $1.50; paper $1 (K–4)

Wheeler, Opal. Sing Mother Goose. Dutton. 1945. $3 (K–4)

Wyckoff, M. M., *arr.* A child's book of hymns; illus. by Masha (M. S. Stern) Random House. 1945. $1.50 (1–8)

Folk Tales, Fairy Tales

Bernhard, J. B. Lullaby; why the pussycat washes himself so often; a folk tale adapted from the Polish. Roy Pubs. 1944. $1 (1–3)
"A Christmas tale of the Christ child."

Bernhard, J. B., *ed.* 9 cry-baby dolls; a folk tale. Roy Pubs. 1945. $1 (1–3)

Campbell, A. S. The wizard and his magic powder; tales of the Channel Islands. Knopf. 1945. $1.75 (3–6)

Chanslor, M. T. H. (Margaret Torry, *pseud.*). Artie and the princess. Howell, Soskin. 1945. $2 (4–6)
A dragon and a princess.

Fenner, P. R., *comp.* Adventure, rare and magical. Knopf. 1945. $2 (4–8)

McGinley, Phyllis. The plain princess. Lippincott. 1945. $1.50 (2–5)

Marais, Josef. Koos the Hottentot; tales of the veld. Knopf. 1945. $2.50 (3–6)
Africa.

Reyher, Rebecca. My mother is the most beautiful woman in the world. Howell, Soskin. 1945. boards $1.45 (3–6)
A Russian folk tale.

Shapiro, Irving. John Henry and the double jointed steam-drill. Messner. 1945. $1.50 (5–9)
An American folk tale.

Smith, Granville. The adventures of Sir Ignatius Tippitolio. Harper. 1945. $2 (4–6)
A modern fairy tale.

Undset, Sigrid., *ed.* True and untrue, and other Norse tales. Knopf. 1945. $2.50 (4–7)

Woody, R. J. The stars came down. Harcourt. 1945. $2 (3–4)
A modern fairy tale.

Animals

Barrett, L. L. Twinkle, the baby colt. Knopf. 1945. $1.25 (K–2)

Bonner, M. G. Couriers of the sky. Knopf. 1944. $1.50 (4–9)
Pigeons.

Buck, Frank. Jungle animals. Random House. 1945. $1.50 (5–8)

Cook, G. E. American champions. Macmillan. 1945. $1.75 (5–9)
Dogs.

Gall, Alice, & Crew, F. H. Splasher. Oxford Univ. Press. 1945. $2 (5–7)
Muskrat.

Grahame, Kenneth. First whisper of "The wind in the willows." Lippincott. 1945. $1.50 (6–8)
Story letters to show the beginning of "Wind in the willows." Also the hitherto unpublished tale of *Bertie's escapade.* Children will enjoy having teachers read it to them.

Henry, Marguerite. Little fellow. Winston. 1945. $2 (1–3)
Horses.

Hoke, Helen. Rags' day. Veritas Press. 1945. $1 (K–2)
Dog.

Lathrop, D. P. Skittle-skattle monkey. Macmillan. 1945. $2 (1–3)

Self, M. C. Ponies on parade. Dutton. 1945. $1.75 (1–4)

Stories for Children in Kindergarten and the First Three Grades

Aulaire, I. M. d' & Aulaire, E. P. d'. Too big. Doubleday. 1945. $1 (K–1)

Beim, Lorraine, & Beim, Jerrold. Two is a team. Harcourt. 1945. $1.75 (1–3)
White boy and Negro boy. Natural friendship.

Bertail, Inez. Summer and winter; pictures by Rosemary Davis. Veritas Press. 1945. $1 (K–2)
A choosing book.

Bishop, C. H. Augustus. Viking. 1945. $1.50 (1–3)
Humorous story of a calf.

Black, I. S. This is the bread that Betsy ate. Wm R. Scott. 1945. $1.25 (K–3)

Brann, Esther. A book for baby. Macmillan. 1945. $1 (K–1)

Brock, E. L. The umbrella man. Knopf. 1945. $1.25 (2–3)

Bromhall, Winifred. Belinda's new shoes. Knopf. 1945. $1.50 (1–3)

Brown, M. W. The little fisherman. Wm R. Scott. 1945. $1.50 (K–2)

——— They all saw it. Harper. 1944. $1.50 (K–2)

Burton, Earl, & Burton, Linette. The exciting adventures of Waldo. McGraw. 1945. $2 (2–4)

Denney, Diana. The little red engine gets a name. Transatlantic Arts, Forest Hills, N. Y. 1945. $1.75 (K–3)

Dennis, Morgan. Burlap. Viking. 1945. $1 (1–3)

Hamilton, Elizabeth. The P-zoo. Coward. 1945. $1 (K–3)

Harris, Laura. Away we go. Doubleday. 1945. 50c (K–1)

Hartwell, Marjorie. Into the ark. Franklin Watts. 1945. $1 (1–2)
A, B, C.

Haywood, Carolyn. Betsy and the boys. Harcourt. 1945. $2 (2–4)
A story about children in the fourth grade.

Kingsman, Lee. Ilenka. Houghton. 1945. $2 (K–3)

Krauss, Ruth. The carrot seed. Harper. 1945. $1 (K–1)

Little red hen; retold by H. D. Fish. Houghton. 1945. 85c (K–2)

——— Little lost lamb. Doubleday. 1945. $2.50 (1–3)

MacDonald, Golden. Red light, green light. Doubleday. 1944. $2 (K–1)

Maril, Lee. Mr Bunny paints the eggs. Roy. 1945. $1 (K–1)
Easter.

Mitchell, L. S. Guess what's in the grass. Wm R. Scott. 1945. $1.50 (K–2)

Rey, Margaret. Spotty. Harper. 1945. $1.75 (K–2)
Teaches tolerance through the tale of a spotted bunny.

Ridgway, M. V. The bath book. Howell, Soskin. 1945. $1 (K–1)

Scott, Sally. Silly Billy. Harcourt. 1945. $1.50 (K–2)
Cat.

Slobodkin, Louis. Clear the track for Michael's magic train. Macmillan. 1945. $1.50 (K–2)

Vinall, Emilie. Super-market secret. Crowell. 1945. $1 (1–3)

Stories for Children in Intermediate Grades (Grades 4–6)

Other Lands

Arason, Steingrimur. Golden hair. Macmillan. 1945. $2 (4–7)
Iceland.

Bannon, Laura. Gregorio and the white llama. A. Whitman. 1944. $2 (3–5)
Peru.

Blackstock, Josephine. Island on the beam. Putnam. 1944. $2.50 (6–9)
Malta.

Bonner, M. G. The surprise place. Knopf. 1945. $2 (2–4)
Nova Scotia.

Bothwell, Jean. Little boat boy. Harcourt. 1945. $2 (3–5)
Kashmir.

Buck, Pearl. Yu Lan, flying boy of China. Day. 1945. $1.50 (3–6)

Carmer, C. L. Wildcat furs to China; the cruise of the sloop *Experiment*. Knopf. 1945. $2 (3–5)
Hudson river to China.

Carveth, Lysle. Jungle boy. Longmans. 1945. $2 (4–6)
The Philippines.

Chin, S. H. & Fowler, Virginie. Two lands for Ming. Scribner. 1945. $2 (5–7)
China, southern part.

Collin, Hedvig. Wind island. Viking. 1945. $2 (4–6)
Denmark.

DuBois, Theodora. Heroes in plenty. Doubleday. 1945. $2 (5–8)
Eleven-year-old Toby Kirk is seized by Nazis.

Holberg, R. L. The wonderful voyage. Doubleday. 1945. $2 (5–7)
A voyage around Cape Horn in a whaling vessel in the 1850's.

Judson, C. I. Petar's treasure; they came from Dalmatia. Houghton. 1945. $2 (4–7)

Laverty, Maura. Gold of Glenaree. Longmans. 1945. $2.50 (5–7)
Irish country children.

Lillie, A. M. Nathan, boy of Capernaum. Dutton. 1945. $2.50 (5–7)

Price, O. M. Donkey for the King. McGraw. 1945. $1.75 (4–6)
The story is based on the legend of the Gentile who bought the donkey that Christ rode in His triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

Stinetorf, L. A. Children of South Africa. Lippincott. 1945. $2 (5–9)

Van der Haas, Henrietta. Orange on top. Harcourt. 1945. $2 (4–7)
Nazi-controlled Holland.

Von Hagen, C. I. B. Forgotten finca. Nelson. 1944. $2.50 (3–6)
Coffee plantation.

Weston, C. G. Bhimsa, the dancing bear. Scribner. 1945. $2 (4–6)
India.

American Scene

Association for Childhood Education. Literature Committee. Told under the stars and stripes. Macmillan. 1945. $2 (3–7)

Baker, Charlotte. Necessary Nellie. Coward-McCann. 1945. $2 (3–5)
Story about a stray dog and a Mexican-American family.

Bunce, W. H. Horned snake medicine. Dutton. 1945. $2 (6–8)
Mound builders.

Clymer, Eleanor. The grocery mouse. McBride. 1945. $2 (2–4)

Curtis, A. B. Winter on the prairie. Crowell. 1945. $2 (4–5)
Iowa, 50 years ago.

Eberle, Irmengarde. The very good neighbors. Lippincott. 1945. $2 (4–6)
Mexican family in Texas.

Enright, Elizabeth. Then there were five. Farrar. 1944. $2 (5–8)
Sequel to *Four Story Mistake*.

Farmer, Wendell. Fish Hook Island mystery. Doubleday. 1945. $2 (4–6)

Faulkner, Georgene, & Becker, John. Melindy's medal. Messner. 1945. $2 (3–5)
Little girl who lived in a house which was part of a federal housing project for Negroes.

Gaggin, E. R. All those buckles. Viking. 1945. $2 (4–6)
A family story.

Gibson, Katharine. Arrow fly home. Longmans. 1945. $2 (4–6)
White boy captured by Indians.

Glick, Carl. Mickey, the horse that volunteered. McGraw. 1945. $1.50 (4–8)
Spanish-American war.

Goetz, Delia. Burro of Barnegat road. Harcourt. 1945. $2 (4–6)
Donkey.

Hader, Bertha, & Hader, Elmer. Rainbow's end. Macmillan. 1945. $2 (4–7)
Maine coast.

Hayes, Florence. The Eskimo hunter. Random House. 1945. $2 (6–8)
Eskimos — Alaska.

Henry, Marguerite. Justin Morgan had a horse. Wilcox & Follett. 1945. $2.50 (4–8)

Hunt, M. L. Sibby Botherbox. Lippincott. 1945. $2 (3–5)

Johnson, S. J. Cathy. Longmans. 1945. $2 (3–5)

Leighton, Margaret. The singing cave. Houghton. 1945. $2 (6–8)

Lenski, Lois. Strawberry girl. Lippincott. 1945. $2.50 (4–6)
Farming in Florida.

Martin, F. C. M. No school Friday. Harper. 1945. $2 (4–7)

Neyhart, L. A. Henry's Lincoln. Holiday. 1945. $1.50 (4–6)
Lincoln at Freeport.

Pollock, K. G. Sir Toby and the Murrays. Scribner. 1945. $1.75 (4–7)
A lively family story.

Richardson, M. R. The mule skinners. Viking. 1945. $2 (4–7)
Boys' troop. Amusing story.

Van Stockum, Hilda. The Mitchells. Viking. 1945. $2.50 (4–6)
Family of five whose father went to war.

NEW YORK REPORT

[Concluded from page 145]

The Report of Commissioner Stoddard considered each of the 14 " most pressing needs " set forth in Mr Karelsen's petition, listed the points upon which there is general agreement and concluded:

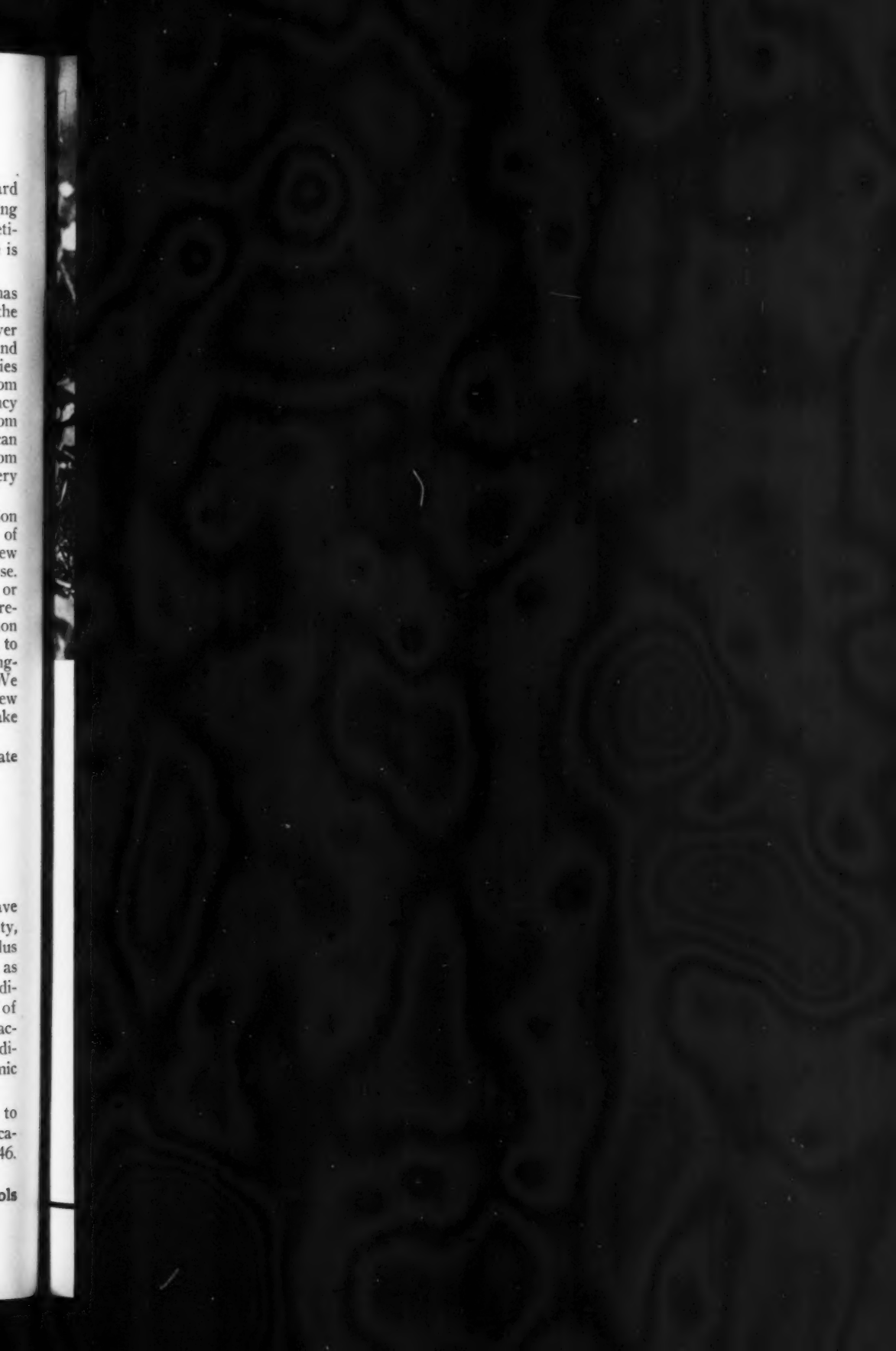
The school system of New York has within it the financial capacity and the staff competence to undertake whatever inquiries and researches are indicated, and to recommend to the proper authorities the changes and reforms that follow from experiment. It can grant to any agency or body sufficient autonomy and freedom to carry on the necessary inquiries, it can well afford to grant a further freedom through public information on every major issue.

It is, therefore, my considered opinion that a state investigation of the affairs of the school system of the City of New York would not serve a useful purpose. I have been unable to discover issues or problems that may not properly be resolved within the power and jurisdiction of the Board of Education. All parties to the present dispute have shown a willingness to work for the common good. We all have a right to be proud of New York's schools and of the people who take them so much to heart.

I recommend, therefore, that no state inquiry be held.

—o—

CORNELL SCHOLARSHIPS

One hundred new scholarships have been established at Cornell University, each with an annual stipend of $600 plus free tuition. They will be known as Cornell National Scholarships. Candidates will be selected on the basis of " demonstrated intelligence, character, accomplishments and citizenship, in addition to a high standard of academic achievement and aptitude."

The scholarships will be awarded to as many as 25 entering students each academic year, starting in September 1946.